

ductless glands to the female generative organs. No present-day volume of this character can be considered complete without a thorough presentation of the present status of the endocrine organs and organotherapy, and in this field, as indeed throughout the entire book, the author has left out nothing of importance.

Owing to the fact that little material is deleted with the appearance of successive editions, the present volume has reached quite a large size and is more profusely illustrated than any of its predecessors. The illustrations consist chiefly of semidiagrammatic drawings, photomicrographs and photographs of patients and specimens, all well selected. There should be no hesitancy in venturing the opinion that this work will continue to enjoy the popularity that it has long since attained.

F. B. B.

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A MANUAL OF NERVOUS DISEASES. By IRVING J. SPEAR, M.D.  
Pp. 660; 172 illustrations. Philadelphia and London: W. B.  
Saunders Company.

THIS volume is intended for the student and for the general practitioner. It is a little larger than a compend, containing quite fullsome descriptions of the anatomy and physiology of the nervous system and of the different organic and functional nervous conditions. There is nothing original about the book, it following along the old and well-known lines. It has apparently been carefully compiled, but it can hardly be said to be up to date. For example, according to the author the motor centers are not only in the precentral convolutions but in the anterior portion of the post-central, whereas for many years everyone has agreed that they are entirely located in the precentral convolution. For the cerebellum no attempt is made to give modern localization, and the author states that disturbance in the middle lobe may cause forced movements, tremors, and cataleptic attitudes, and that disease of the cerebellum may bring about incoordination, abnormalities of movements, ataxia, vertigo, speech disturbance, nystagmus, adiadochokinesis, disturbances of equilibrium, etc. In other words, a repetition of all of the symptoms that the cerebellum has been accused of for years, whereas it can all be very well summed up in one word, "disturbances of asynergy." In discussing the symptoms of locomotor ataxia the author states that the tendo Achilles reflex is rarely absent and that the reflexes of the upper extremities are generally preserved and are often increased; whereas everyone knows that the tendo Achilles-jerk is just as frequently absent as the knee-jerk, and that it is only in rare instances that the upper arm reflexes are preserved. In discussing tumors of the brain, he states that gliomatous tumors are third in frequency, whereas all path-

ologists state that it is the most common. These are only instances of inaccuracies which are found throughout the book. Such inaccuracies have no business to occur in any modern book on the nervous system.

T. H. W.

**INFECTED WOUNDS.** By A. CARREL and G. DEHELLY Pp. 238; 97 illustrations. New York: Paul B. Hoeber, 1917.

THIS little treatise has been translated by Herbert Child, and has an introduction by Sir Anthony A. Bowlby, Surgeon-General to the British Armies in France, whose sanction it carries. The book takes up the treatment of wounds in every phase, and tries to show that antiseptics, especially the chlorine group, can be relied upon to do almost phenomenal work. The principles of the technic of the Carrel-Dakin treatment are clearly elaborated, the technic of the making of Dakin's solution, the sterilization of wounds, mechanical, chemical and surgical sterilization, the bacteriological examination and the final closure of the wound are all described in the most extensive manner.

The book is remarkable for the detail and the minutiae of its varied descriptions.

The reader must, however, bear in mind that the primary treatment demanded by wounds is good surgery and its associated clinical care. These, coupled with antiseptics well applied and intelligently used will usually give good results.

The book rather emphasizes the antiseptic treatment and its value, more than the surgical management of wounds.

The results claimed are almost phenomenal. E. L. E.

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**THE HISTORY OF THE PSYCHO-ANALYTIC MOVEMENT.** By PROF. DR. SIGMUND FREUD, Vienna. Nervous and Mental Disease Monograph Series No. 25. Authorized English Translation by A. A. BRILL. Pp. 58. New York: Nervous and Mental Disease Publishing Company, 1917.

THIS is another of the Nervous and Mental Disease monographs, and is a very interesting contribution by Freud himself on the history of the psycho-analytic movement. The translation is by A. A. Brill. It contains Freud's own history of the movement, and as such is interesting from the psycho-analytic stand-point. The last part of the paper is a protest, or rather a discussion, of the modifications of psycho-analysis by Adler and Jung. Freud concludes that Jung's new theory, which he desires to substitute for psycho-analysis, emphasizes an abandonment of analysis and a cessation from it.

T. H. W.